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CHILD AND MOTHER. INFANT WELFARE CONGRESS. THEIR MAJESTIES' HELP.

There were 700 delegates from twenty-nine different countries in the British Empire and from the United States at the third English-Speaking Conference on Infant Welfare, which opened on July 1st under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and National Baby Week Council, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Early in the day the Right Hon. John Wheatley, M.P., Minister of Health, who presided at the morning session, sent a telegram of greeting in the name of the conference to the King and Queen, who are the patrons of the two organisations. The following telegram from their Majesties was subsequently read to the meeting:

"The Queen and I sincerely thank you and the delegates assembled at the Third English-Speaking Conference on Infant Welfare for the friendly greetings to which your telegram gives expression. We are deeply interested in this question and we will give you every encouragement and support in every measure that may be taken for the saving of infant life and for the improvement of the health of the children of the Empire. We trust that the efforts of the members of this conference may be crowned with every success."

Dr. G. F. Still (chairman, National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and of the National League for Health, Maternity, and Child Welfare), in welcoming Mr. Wheatley, said that his presence was evidence that the Government realised the importance of infant welfare and extended its sympathy to voluntary efforts.

Mr. Wheatley, in his presidential address, said it was not satisfactory to find that little or no reduction in maternity mortality had taken place during the last thirty or forty years. The first consideration of the conference should be the care of the mother.

"I don't know of any subject of public interest lying in the jurisdiction of the Government which is of more importance than the one for which we have met," Mr. Wheatley went on to say. It is not our duty to relieve the mother of her functions and duties, but rather to train and help her to perform these functions and duties satisfactorily. There could be nothing of a more evil character creeping into our national politics than the idea that any public organisation could possibly take the place of the mother in a civilised community.

We would never have a satisfactory state of affairs in this country until we had homes in which it was "safe" for children to be born. The steady rate of maternity mortality was causing the very gravest concern to observers of our social life, and was engaging at the moment the closest attention of the Ministry of Health. Much of this mortality was preventable, and he appealed to a conference to pool its experiences in a national and international effort at prevention. At present a large amount of suffering was associated with motherhood, and it was their business to make it a less hazardous matter. He was appealing to the local authorities to consider how they could improve conditions locally, and asking their co-operation in the delineation of a national policy.

As a result of the valuable campaign that you are engaged in, Mr. Wheatley continued, I hope in the near future to assist you in a rapid extension of and improvement in the midwifery service, for only are there still many rural districts in which women are beyond the reach of the midwife and miles from the doctor's residence, but I am surprised to learn that even in towns we still have the untrained, handy women supposed to practise competently what can only be obtained from highly-skilled people. With regard to maternity homes, my Ministry is now aiding 133, and I want the beds to be accessible to all who need them. Poverty should not be a barrier to women having access to these homes.

LIFE-PRESERVING EXPENDITURE. I am very gratified to find that infant mortality has shown a fall of 50 per cent. in a generation. Infant deaths in this country reached 150 per 1,000 in 1900, and in 1923 they have been reduced to 69 to 1,000. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, we still have our black spots, particularly in the industrial areas, and more particularly in the poor quarters in those areas, where the infant death-rate still runs well into three figures.

The woman who requires help most of all is the woman who boasts that she doesn't want any help or information, seeing that she has already buried nine children. We who are labelled revolutionaries are all very conservative in our methods and cling tenaciously to the traditions we have inherited, and you must show patience with these women who look with suspicion on new-fangled notions. There are now 2,000 welfare centres in the country, and in time I hope that there will be one in the reach of every woman in the country. The growth of civilisation is going to be regulated by the rate at which the armies of destruction are reduced and the armies of preservation increased. I do not want to criticise my predecessors, but I feel that the nation which spends hundreds of millions of pounds on drink and millions of pounds on maintaining armies can afford to spend more than in the past on the preservation of its young. I only hope that economy has not damped your enthusiasm or stifled in your minds the ideas of development associated with this work. It is very false economy which, in order to keep a few pounds or shillings more in the taxpayers' pocket starves facilities for bringing healthy infants into the world.

Colonel R. J. Blackman, who spoke on "Education in Relation to Maternity and Child Welfare," dealt with conditions of childbirth in India. The notion

(Continued on next column.)

SETTLERS FOR NEW ZEALAND. MOST ESSENTIAL BRITISH COMMUNITY.

The departure from Great Britain for New Zealand, on July 10th, of 300 British settlers lends additional interest to the publication of the report of the Overseas Settlement Delegation. Race and sentiment, says *The Times*, combine to make the people of New Zealand the most essentially British community in the Empire, and the problem of increasing the scanty population of the Dominion, and at the same time, preserving the characteristics of which it is justly so proud, is clearly one of vital importance. The report is a cautious document, and, while it speaks enthusiastically of the "special appeal" to the British settler that is made by New Zealand, it very rightly sets out the conditions which make the moderate policy of the present Government necessary and desirable. Nobody is likely to question the somewhat obvious truth enunciated in the report that "there seems to be little doubt that New Zealand's source of wealth and prosperity is fundamentally based upon her agricultural and pastoral industries, the development of which must consequently be her chief consideration." An article by Major General Wauchope, himself a member of the delegation recently returned to the United Kingdom, paid full tribute to the flourishing state of the three main farming industries—of the sheep, the cattle, and the wool.

Wauchope pointed out that the value of farm products exported in 1923 was, roughly speaking, twice that of the exports in 1913. Last year New Zealand supplied this country with one-half of the total imports of frozen mutton and lamb, while in 1923 the value of the wool clip increased by two million pounds in the twelve months and reached a notable figure for a population of fewer than one and a half million souls, but their increase in the future, by the aid of new settlers from overseas, is a difficult and delicate problem. The best lands of the Dominion have long ago been sold, and where good land remains available its price is abnormally high. The community has committed itself to very heavy expenditure in the repatriation and settlement of its Service men; a certain amount of unwise speculation has made it necessary for many farmers to proceed cautiously for a while in the employment of fresh labour. In addition, New Zealand shares with the other Dominions certain common problems, among them being the selection in this country of the individual who is to use a somewhat overworked phrase, "the right type of settler," the task of keeping him away from the cities when he arrives in the Dominion; and the suspicion and prejudice of organized labour.

All these considerations make it necessary for Mr. Massey and his Government to limit their endeavour to the annual immigration of 10,000 men, women, and children from Great Britain. Compared with the ambitious schemes of some of the Dominions this seems modest enough; but it must be remembered that Mr. Massey and the Dominion of which he is Prime Minister are resolutely determined to carry out the programme to which they have committed themselves. Fortunately there are clear indications that their efforts are meeting with success. According to a settlement issued by the High Commissioner's Office in addition to the 300 who left on July 10th, 400 new settlers will sail for New Zealand before the end of the month, and every available berth in ships for the Dominion is booked until the end of August. The total number of assisted settlers for the first year of the present scheme was 8,262, leaving a margin between promise and achievement infinitely smaller than is usual in the story of overseas settlement. All this reflects great credit on the present New Zealand Government and its representatives in Great Britain.

that a woman at the supreme hour of her existence was a source of defiance to others, he said, determined the whole entourage. Usually birth took place in a small dark room, almost devoid of all means of entrance for light and air. The low, narrow door was covered with matting and sacking. The window, if there was one at all, was darkened with wooden shutters, and any chinks were closed up with paper or rags. After the birth of her child the young mother—often only 12 or less—lay unwashed in an atmosphere of incredible foulness, undergoing a dietetic régime of the utmost severity. Milk and every kind of nourishing food was forbidden for the first week; water was given sparingly, but bitter drugs and condiments freely. Generally speaking the gruel of old Sarah Camp found its counterpart in rice and pepper water.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., who presided at the afternoon session, said it was satisfactory that they could point to a very marked and definite improvement in the reduction of infant mortality in this country, largely as the result of the attention focused on this subject during the last decade or so. The problem of the illegitimate child and its mother was a wider one than that of infant welfare, for statistics showed that mortality among these children was more than twice as great as among legitimate children. These figures indicated more than the mere mortality among these children. They also indicated a "damage rate" affecting a far larger number. The proportion of illegitimate children who grew up impaired in their mental faculties and physical health was greater than with children born in wedlock, and it was most necessary to remove the causes which brought about this difference. By the laws of the land the illegitimate child was still "nobody's child." It got little or no assistance from the father, and it was satisfactory that after many attempts in the past the Legitimacy Bill had now been passed in the House of Commons.

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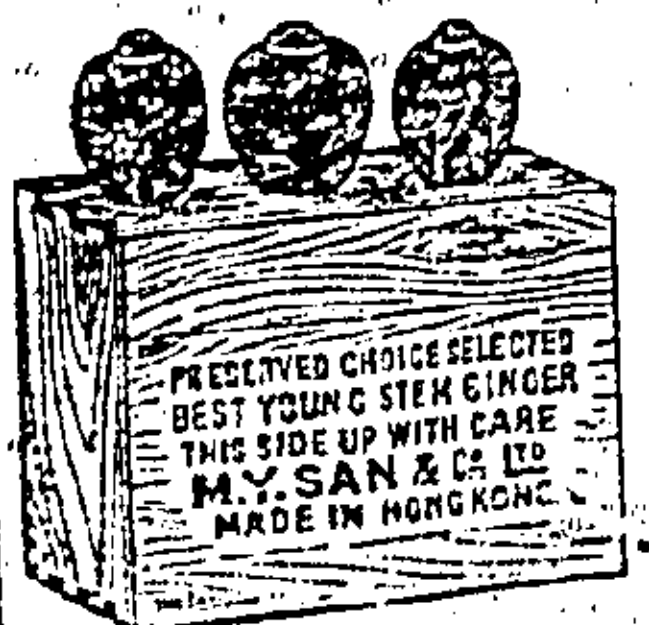
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TEETH AND HEALTH.

THE HUMAN JAW SAID TO BE GROWING SMALLER.

A meeting was held by the Ivory Cross at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, in order to secure publicity for the all-important problem of adequate dental treatment for the nation. The King and Queen are among the Royal subscribers to the fund, which constitutes the only organized service providing treatment throughout the British Isles by qualified dentists. Excellent work has already been carried out by the fund in the Army, the Mercantile Marine, and among discharged men, officers with limited resources, civilian health and welfare organizations, and gentlefolk with small means. The meeting was presided by the Marquis of Salisbury (Chairman of the Council), who presided, said that the number of operations performed by the Ivory Cross since its inception was 88,179, apart from other dental services. It was more than our modern dentists that were responsible for the defects in our teeth, for civilization had produced over countless thousands of years a human jaw which was getting smaller. Unfortunately, Nature did not provide that the teeth should get smaller with the jaw, and they were now too crowded together. A dentist who had recently examined the teeth of a gorilla had said to him that they were exactly the same as those of a man, with one exception, that, instead of their being jammed too close together, there were gaps in between. That was the main reason why we suffered so much from our teeth, and as generation succeeded generation, he could foresee that the work of the Ivory Cross would be more urgently needed than ever. Its call was in improving the standard of teeth in the country, to help to an enormous degree to improve the standard of health, and he was glad to say that not only had their efforts made an impression on the British public, but they were receiving letters from the Dominions and the United States to ask how the Ivory Cross worked and how to reproduce it in other countries.

Mr. W. F. Mellorsh (Consulting Surgeon-Dentist to the Ivory Cross), said that, if the food of the growing child did not contain the proper mineral constituents the teeth suffered. One of the evils of the white-roller-milled flour was that the germ was removed in the process of preparing, and it did not have the necessary mineral content. A toothbrush was not of the first importance, as he had said previously, but if everyone would make regular use of floss silk, the national bill for dental attendance would be cut in half. Moreover, if the teeth of everyone in these islands could be ruled at the hospitals would be only half as crowded with ailments of all kinds, including cancer and tuberculosis.

Miss Fletcher (founder and honorary secretary) said that a new venture of the society in seeing to the teeth of men in prisons had been attended with great success. Dr. Noel Bardwell, of the London County Council Public Health Department, said that if there were only a representative of the Ivory Cross in each of the thirty-two boroughs in the County of London there was not the least doubt that the vast sum spent yearly on tuberculosis would have a better result than they did. He had about 15,000 tubercular people on his books, and he was convinced that if greater care were taken of the teeth the inroads of tuberculosis would be considerably less. Unfortunately, diseases of the teeth were not painful in their early stages, and if only dentists could find a way to reverse this state of affairs, in particular, should take care of their teeth. He recalled the time a few years ago when quack dentists used to go down the steps of big houses and invite the cook and maids to have their teeth taken out and replaced by something more glittering from America. Fortunately, the Act of 1921 had put a stop to things of that kind.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson, M.P., said that the Ivory Cross had acquired a most interesting dental film which could be hired and should help to bring home most vividly the evils of dirty and neglected mouths. She appealed urgently for funds to enable the society to carry on its work.

ARMISTICE DAY, 1924.

THE COMMEMORATIVE SUNDAY IN NOVEMBER.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued the following statement in connection with Armistice Day, 1924:

"Requests are reaching me for direction or advice as to the arrangements to be made in November in connection with the anniversary of the Armistice of 1918. There is no reason to doubt that Tuesday November 11th, will be marked by the customary civic observance, including the Two Minutes' Silence. In many places it will be possible and desirable to mark that day by religious observances also, but the inquiries which reach me relate rather to the question whether Sunday, November 9th, or Sunday, November 10th, should be chosen as a commemorative day. It is clear that the conditions will vary in different localities; notably as regards the civic changes which take place on or near November 9th.

"I have had the advantage of careful consultation with the Archbishop of York and others, and we are of opinion that, where it can conveniently and appropriately be so arranged, Sunday, November 9th, will be preferable to Sunday, November 10th, and while we would, of course, wish to leave discretion to those locally responsible, our hope is that Sunday, November 9th, may be the Sunday on which remembrance is borne of the sacred associations which have so real a place in English life."

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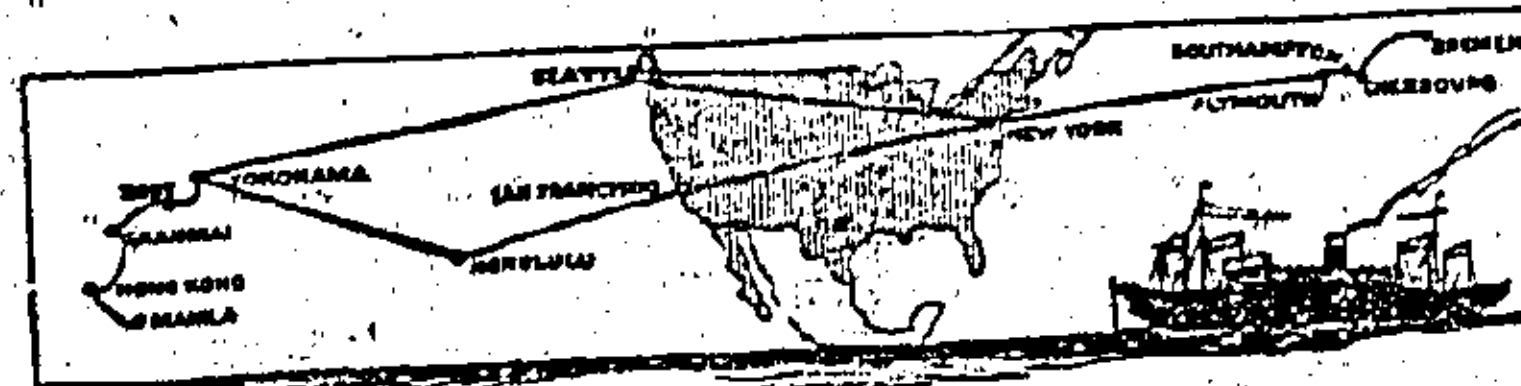
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JUSTICE (MR. H. H. GOSWAMI).)

THE INDIAN WIFE MURDER CHARGE.

CASE FOR THE PRISONER OPENED.

PRISONER'S DEFENCE: WIFE CAUGHT
COMMITTING ADULTERY.

There were interesting developments in the Indian wife murder case yesterday. Further evidence was given to the Court by Inspector Earner and Mr. John Arnold, after which Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, Counsel for the prisoner, opened his case, alleging that on the morning of the crime, the prisoner actually caught his wife in the act of committing adultery with another Indian.

When the case was resumed Inspector Earner was recalled by the acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg) to refute the suggestion put forward by the defence that the jagged edge of the chopper was caused by it being struck on wood and stone.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW WINE.

In reply to questions by the acting Crown Solicitor, Inspector Earner said that yesterday he purchased a chopper from the witness Li Fong at No. 6, Morrison Street. This chopper was similar to the one produced in the case with which the prisoner is alleged to have attacked his wife. He also obtained a beef bone (a shin bone) and dealt a number of blows with the chopper he purchased on the bone, with the result that several pieces of the edge of the chopper were broken off.

The chopper and a number of the pieces chipped out of it were then shown to the Judge and Jury.

Mr. Fitzroy: A pretty tough bone isn't it, Inspector Earner?—Yes.

I suppose it is much tougher than human bone?—I am not prepared to say that.

You did not try the new chopper on a piece of stone or anything of that sort?—No.

MR. ARNOLD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was next called. He said that he lived at Pokfulam. The prisoner was employed by him as a chauffeur from September last year to May 27th. In December witness granted permission to the prisoner to take his wife into quarters provided for him at his house. Up to 10 days previous to May 27th the prisoner's wife resided continuously at the servants' quarters. He first became aware that prisoner's wife was not living in the quarters when one morning, the prisoner's small boy got in front of the car and he asked prisoner why his wife was not there to look after the child. Prisoner replied that she was ill and that she was staying with her mother. That was about May 27th. A few days later witness questioned him as to whether his wife was any better. He then burst into tears and said: "Sahib, I told a lie. My wife is not ill; but she has misbehaved herself with some other man." He then told witness a very involved story of her misconduct with several hundred Indians. Prisoner did not state the name of any Indian in that connection. Prisoner added that he proposed "chopping her." Witness replied: "Do not be a fool."

Witness went on to say that he had seen Sandhi Khan with the prisoner in his garage about three times. Prisoner also told witness that when he married deceased she had a child, the father of which he believed was a European Sergeant Major.

On the morning of the crime, May 27th, witness left his house at 8.15 o'clock. Prisoner that morning drove exceedingly fast and witness had to caution him on three occasions. He was a very good driver but inclined to be reckless and would exceed speed limits whenever possible. About five minutes after arrival at the office prisoner came in and asked for an advance of \$30 on his wages stating that he wished to pay a doctor's bill. The money was advanced and witness next saw prisoner at 12.55 p.m. when he came to the office in the car. He acceded witness a semi-salute and said: "I am very sorry I have caused all this trouble. I have chopped my wife, and now I go to my God." Prisoner was highly excited and hardly able to stand up by himself. Witness advised prisoner's two friends to take the man to the police station.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Sometime before May 27th prisoner complained to him that he had been attacked by a number of Indians outside the City Hall. That was about three weeks before May 27th. Prisoner then reported a second assault, and witness accompanied him to the Magistrate to have a summons taken out, against one of the Indians who had assaulted him on the second occasion.

Later the same night, at about 9 o'clock, a motor-car drove up outside his house. He heard a row and on going into the garden saw three Indians at the gate. They said they had come to beat up his chauffeur. Witness told them if they did not clear off at once he would shoot them. He went back to the house and returned with a revolver, firing three shots into the air and before he could get to the gate the Indians ran to the car and drove away. Witness went into the road and fired two further shots at the gasoline tank of the retreating car.

Witness in reply to Mr. Fitzroy said prisoner appeared to be easily excited and had cried on several occasions.

THE DEFENCE OPENED.

AN ENRAGED HUSBAND.

Mr. Fitzroy, opening his case for the prisoner, said he proposed to put before the Jury a short summary of what the defence would be. They had already been told by the Attorney-General that when a man found his wife committing adultery and he committed the crime of murder the fact that he saw her so doing reduced the act to manslaughter. The prisoner would tell them that he did see his wife actually committing adultery. He would also say that he was assaulted twice, and that on May 22nd Mr. Arnold gave him a truncheon and whistle and also, in order to protect himself, he bought a chopper which he carried about in the air in the day time. At night he took it into his quarters.

First of all, when prisoner married Gennab she was pregnant and he did not know about it, and her mother had said she was not aware of it. After the child was born, there was a reconciliation and later a child of prisoner's was born. The Jury had heard that at odd times prisoner's wife visited her mother. She went on May 16th or 17th, leaving on the 18th, when she agreed to go back to prisoner at his quarters. When he returned there at 11 p.m. on May 18th, he expected to see her, but she was not there. He went to her mother's house by a message over the telephone that his wife had left her mother's and she eventually arrived at prisoner's quarters on May 20th with the child. Prisoner wanted to know where she had been the night before, and she replied "With Sandhi Khan." The truth of this statement by prisoner would have to be judged by the Jury in the light of after events. There was some trouble between prisoner and his wife over the incident, but things quietened down. That afternoon, however, prisoner returned to his quarters to find the child still there, but his wife gone.

On May 21st, he heard nothing of his wife, and he eventually went to Issa Khan's house to see if she was there. At first he did not see her, but afterwards there was a good deal of controversy and later in the street prisoner blew his whistle because he was attacked. When the constable came up, he complained that his wife had been missing and he had just found her in Issa Khan's house.

FINDING THE WIFE.

The prisoner, Mr. Arnold had said, had complained on May 22nd of his wife's unfaithfulness. He seemed to be in a very nervous state. On this day, or the day before, prisoner went to the office of the S.C.A. and there made a statement. Prisoner would say what this statement was. It was similar to the one he made to Mr. Arnold. On May 21st prisoner took his son, who had been left by his wife, to his mother-in-law's house. It was there the child fell ill, and was taken to hospital on May 24th by deceased. Prisoner visited them several times and had conversations with deceased as a result of which a reconciliation took place on May 26th. He arranged to fetch his wife and child home on the following day. On May 27th prisoner gave his wife \$10 of the \$30 he got from Mr. Arnold to pay the fee and they left the hospital. Prisoner was unwell and he told her he was going to see a doctor. She asked him the time and explained she had to meet the ayah at 11 o'clock and added: "Drive me first to the Ho Tung Cemetery and then you can come back." Prisoner drove her down to the tram lines somewhere near the Sailors' Home and then started off to see a doctor. On the road he bought four bottles of beer and drove to his old post outside the City Hall at about 10.15 a.m. or 10.30 a.m. He consumed some of the beer. Having refreshed himself and deciding that it was necessary to see a doctor, he proceeded home and drove up to the house leaving the car outside. The quarters were locked up. He therefore went back and as he had not seen his wife on Sassoon Road he went back by Jubilee Road. When he got to a certain point he saw his own son in the road. He stopped the car but left the engine running. Not far from the roadway he discovered his wife. She was committing adultery with an Indian. He was so enraged that he rushed to the car, took out the chopper and rushed back to the couple. They had both rushed away, but his wife had stumbled and fallen. He aimed blows at her with the chopper and then looked for the man. He was gone, and prisoner threw away the chopper and left his wife. At the car he took off his uniform and drank the rest of the beer. He went back to the house and stated he saw no-one on the road. He then went to Landale Street, where he became intoxicated and got an Indian to drive him to the house of his mother-in-law and asked her to take care of the child.

PRISONER'S EVIDENCE.

Chain Din, the prisoner, then went into the witness-box. He said that on one occasion his wife had admitted to him that she had slept with a man named Sandhi Khan, who had been an unemployed chauffeur, but who had now taken prisoner's place with Mr. Arnold. She told him that they had met on the race course, gone to the pictures together, and had then gone to Sandhi Khan's to drink where she was detained by him. She made the admission to him under pressure, prisoner said, and on condition that he would not divorce her.

On May 21st, when his wife had been missing for three days and he had found her at Issa Khan's, he had overheard Issa Khan saying to his wife: "Never mind, if he divorces you I will give you \$40 a month and the other \$40 to my wife." Sandhi Khan had then interrupted and said: "What do you want with two wives?" and said that he would keep her.

(Continued on next column.)

INDIA AND TIBET.

CHINA'S RULE OVER TIBET
CREATED.

Mr. Percival Landon, who was some months ago in China writing a series of articles for the London Daily Telegraph, is now in India on a similar mission. From an article on India and her neighbouring States we extract the following:

For the moment relations between India and her neighbours, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Tibet, will only be considered. Of these relations those which concern Afghanistan are by far the most important, and will be considered last. Of the other two, the more important at the moment are those with Tibet. Here a definite protest should at once be made against the carefully fostered idea that India is attempting to interfere in any way with the internal administration or foreign policy of Lhasa. There has never been any wavering in the steady policy that has been adopted throughout this century towards Tibet—a policy which had its origin long before the ill-considered action of Lhasa in 1900 compelled Calcutta to take steps against the hostile pre-eminence of another European Power in the court of the Dalai Lama. India has no wish to influence Tibet, but India is equally anxious that no other Western Power shall influence Tibet. As in the case of Nepal, the Indian Government entirely agrees with the policy of seclusion which has been adopted, and earnestly endeavours to co-operate with both Kathmandu and Lhasa in preventing the infusion of unwelcome foreigners upon their territory. Moreover, so far as the struggle between Tibet and her so-called suzerain, China, is concerned, India's inclination has been rather towards the maintenance of Tibet as an autonomous, and therefore, buffer State, than its absorption as a mere province of China. But that inclination—which India has never tried to dissimulate has found small expression.

At the request of the Dalai Lama a telegraph line has been established between Lhasa and the Indian Frontier, and a postal service installed; but in neither case is the presence of any European required or permitted. Stories of large gifts of arms to Tibet and other subventions have been grossly exaggerated by interested parties. Finally, it is scarcely necessary to say that whenever India, without attempting to dictate to Lhasa, has been able to dissuade Tibet from the foolish policy of aggression which her nationals have adopted along her Eastern Frontier near Batang, use has been made of the occasion. Chaos in China has naturally been Tibet's opportunity, and there is no doubt at the moment of Lhasa's effective independence of any Chinese control. China never admits that any part of Asia which has once been in actual or nominal subjection to Peking has ceased to be Chinese territory—a curious example of this is the fact that upon the map in the office of Feng Yuh-shiang, the famous Chinese General, Burma is still included and coloured as a part of the Chinese Republic, but her rule over Tibet has ceased, and the peculiar situation thus created demands the constant attention of the Indian Government, whose benevolent neutrality in the matter cannot, however, be interpreted as the slightest diminution of her loyalty to her other neighbours.

THOUSANDS KILLED BY MOTORS.

"The battlefields of France are safer than the American highways," so remarked Mr. House, a magistrate, in the New York Traffic Court, recently. "I am disgusted and discouraged," he said. "In eighteen months the United States lost 48,000 killed in France, but in a corresponding period just closed we had 96,000 persons killed by motor-cars, including 25,000 children." Not fines, but gaol, for careless driving is the remedy he recommends.

A FRANTIC SEARCH.

Coming to his search for deceased on the night of the crime, prisoner said: "I thought in my mind she must have gone to Issa Khan's house. I turned my car into Jubilee Road and saw nobody standing at the corner of Jubilee and Sassoon Roads. I drove up Jubilee Road and saw my son sitting on the bridge. I said to myself, 'What's the matter: my wife is not here?' I stopped the car but left the engine running. I then heard a voice say in Punjabi: 'Let's go, let's go, a motor-car has come.' I looked through the bushes and saw my wife lying on the ground with Sandhi Khan. She was pushing him away. When I saw then I was excited and if I had had a revolver I would have shot him. I turned immediately and took the chopper out of the car. Sandhi Khan saw me and left my wife and ran up the hillside. He was holding his trousers in his hand. My wife also started to run. I struck blows at her feet with the chopper and left her there and then went to chase Sandhi Khan but lost sight of him.

Witness, continuing, said he then went back and noticing bloodstains on his tunic took it off, drank a bottle of beer and after leaving the stained tunic at his mother's house, drove the car to Landale Street where he got an Indian to drive his son and himself to his mother-in-law. He had only a vague idea of leaving the boy there. All the rest of the events were just "like a dream."

Cross-examined witness said he bought the chopper for the purpose of defence on May 21st. He bought it in Lascar Row for 70 or 80 cents. He could not tell what he was with the chopper after attacking his wife with it. He was intoxicated.

The Attorney-General: You were not intoxicated when you attacked your wife?—I was in a great rage.

The Court rose at 5 p.m. and the hearing is to be resumed this morning.

U.S. BUSINESS MAN

CHARGED.
WITNESS' STORY OF SEARCH BY
THE POLICE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate yesterday afternoon, the case was again continued in which David Belknap Wickersham, an American subject of No. 2, Tramway Path, stands charged with misrepresentation in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. N. I. Brewer represented the defendant.

Mr. Brewer, opening his case, said that the defendant came from a very well-known American family. His father was Governor of Idaho, and when he died was Secretary of State for the place. Senator Borah's letter was a perfectly genuine document, and Senator Borah was a personal friend of the defendant. Proceeding, Counsel described the starting in Hongkong of the American Asiatic Commercial Company, with three shareholders—Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer and Mr. Wickersham. Then came a Mrs. Chan, who took over the office of comprador, and invested in shares on the condition that they should be bought back from him at the end of five years. This was at first a verbal agreement, but was afterwards confirmed in writing. Mr. Brewer mentioned a visit by defendant to the Federal Malay States, to look over a rubber estate there. Defendant had been asked by the owner if he could sell it on commission. The photographs on which the prosecution were photographs of the rubber estate in Malaya. Mr. Shaffer proceeded Counsel, discouraged the defendant from continuing his efforts to sell the estate, and the photographs were put on one side. There was no Chinese writing on them at that time.

Mr. Brewer went on to assert that at the time when, according to the evidence, of a number of witnesses, they were shown photographs in Hongkong, those photographs were in Bangkok.

MR. SHAFER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. V. Shaffer, giving evidence, said that he had 25 years' experience of the hide and skin business before coming to Hongkong. He had been private secretary and treasurer to Messrs. Perkins and McNulty of Philadelphia. He had known the defendants for 15 or 16 years, and had reason to regard him as a straightforward, honest man, none the better. Witness proceeded to mention an occasion in Java, when, he said, defendant could have misused his (witness's) trust to the extent of \$50,000. Witness stated that after doing badly in Shanghai with a business known as A. Shaffer & Co., he and his wife and the defendant went to Canton, where they did quite well. At that time (1922) Sun Yat Sen was bombarding the place, and Mrs. Shaffer could not stand the noise of the guns, so they came to Hongkong.

Witness said he first met Mr. Roha when the latter was working with Backhouse & Co. He was introduced to Mr. Roha by Mr. Backhouse. Witness said he frankly admitted that he was impressed by Mr. Roha's business ability, and in the course of a conversation between them, it was arranged that Mr. Roha should come into the business. Mr. Roha prepared a draft of proposed activities of the firm, and read it over to Mr. Wickersham and the witness. Defendant objected to the inclusion of a statement that the Company had acquired the lease of an estate in Southern Siam, as this was not actually a fact, but Mr. Roha said that a promise was as good as a reality.

When Mr. Roha went to Bangkok with Mr. Wickersham, he packed the photographs (produced) and took them with him. They were not in Hongkong in May last. Witness went on to tell of his suspicion that morphine smuggling was carried on in the office, and said that he consulted his solicitors, who advised him to place the matter before the police, which he did. He asked the police to search the office, and offered to hand over his keys, but these were not accepted. When he went to the office a few days later, he noticed that a number of letters and documents had been taken away. Mr. Roha, junior, had a set of keys of the office. Mr. Wickersham returned to Hongkong in response to a cable from Mrs. Shaffer, which ran: "Roha's business shady. Insist your returning immediately."

At this point Mr. Brewer handed up a cable to the Magistrate. Referring to the police search at No. 2, Tramway Path, witness described it as "the most damnable search that had ever been made at a white man's house." After the proceedings, he said, the house looked as though a cyclone had struck it. Mr. Lai took part in the search. Witness saw him "pawing all over" Mrs. Shaffer's clothes and hats. After the search at Tramway Path, the police announced their intention of searching the office. Although he was a "sight man," witness went too. Inspector Reynolds and Lai walked in front, two European officers came next, and witness followed, accompanied by six Chinese detectives. "It looked pretty," added the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nihill, Mr. Shaffer admitted that a copy of the Company's balance sheet for 1922 was not sent to all the shareholders. Witness emphasized that he kept a true account of the Company's incomes and outgoings. He was willing to go over the accounts with a qualified accountant. There was no fraud.

The hearing was again adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. Present:—

His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. SEYMOUR, K.C.M.G.).
The Officer Commanding the Troops (Colonel CLAUDE RUSSELL-BROWN, D.S.O.).
The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Sir CLAUDE SEYMOUR, K.B.E., C.M.G.).
The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E.).
The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. D. W. THOMAS).
Hon. Mr. H. T. CRESSY (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. E. WOOD (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.
Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTTEWILL.
Hon. Mr. CHAU SIU-KI.
Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE.
Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, K.C., O.B.E.
Mr. S. B. McLELLAND (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 67, 68 and 69 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

OPIMUM AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance 1922. He said: The principal object of this Bill, Sir, is to make it more clear and more stringent in regard to dealings in raw opium. In the first place the Bill makes it clear that all unlicensed dealings in raw opium are illegal; whether the raw opium be ascertained to be in existence in the Colony or not. The Bill provides that no dealings in raw opium shall be legal unless they are under license from the Governor.

I should like to explain that the prohibition of importation of raw opium applies not only to the firm or person arranging for the importation, but it is also a prohibition that applies to the shipper and the captain of a ship on which it is carried. It is an offence for all those persons to import raw opium without a license.

In the second place I should like to point out that in future every importation of raw opium into the Colony or exportation from the Colony will require a permit not only for it to be landed here or transhipped but for through cargo which never leaves the ship; in either case a permit will be required as well as a license from the Government.

Classes 3, 4 and 5 contain consequential amendments of the amendments made by Clause 2.

Clause 6 of the Bill amends section 21(2) of the principal ordinance in accordance with recommendations made by the Chamber of Commerce.

In Clause 7, which corrects certain drafting errors in the principal ordinance, opportunity is taken to make some slight changes in the penalties; for example the maximum penalty for refusal of a revenue officer to produce his badge is made \$250. It seems unnecessary to give power of imprisonment. The special penalties for obstructing searches have been omitted; they will be dealt with under the general clauses.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary: Sir, I beg to report to your Excellency that the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two million and twenty-eight thousand and thirty-eight dollars and three cents to defray the Charges of the year 1923" has been considered by the Finance Committee and the various items were passed without amendment. I beg now to move that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Treasurer having seconded the motion the third reading of the Bill was agreed to and the Bill passed into law accordingly.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: It is desired to pass the Opium Ordinance early, for reasons into which I need not go at the present moment, and I therefore think we must have another meeting next week. I propose therefore that the Council adjourn till this day week at 2.30.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

HARBOUR OFFICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$13,250 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Personal Emoluments.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of \$13,250 is made up chiefly of the following items: Salary of Lieut. Commander Conway Hake, for acting as Harbour Master from January 20th to July 23rd at £225 a year, this being the difference between £285 and £700 (\$1,315); and the salary of Lieut. R. Beauchamp, who was lent as Assistant Harbour Master from 16th April to 30th June, being the difference between £700 and £350 (\$875), and from 1st July to 11th August at £700 a year (\$1,016). Then we had to provide the salaries of two additional assistant Government marine surveyors from 1st July to 31st December of this year at £400 a year each. The sum required for this is \$8,000. There are various salaries of clerks, which make up the balance to \$12,137. In addition to that the Government has arranged with the Crown Agents to the Colonies for the loan of an officer to start and maintain an accounts office and get a general office assistant for the Harbour Office at a salary of \$750 a month inclusive. The Harbour Office has to deal with very large sums of money and in order to enable the Harbour Master and his Assistant to devote themselves to their duties in connection with shipping and the Harbour generally it has been found necessary to have some official who will always be in the office to deal with correspondence and accounts. The amount required for his salary from the time he leaves England, this month, until the end of the year, is about \$3,000. Approved.

INCREASED PRISON STAFF.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Prison Department, Other Charges, Clothing and Shoes for Staff.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is necessary owing to the increase in the staff of the Prison Department.

TYPHOON MOORINGS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$120,000 on account of Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Renewal of Moorings, and provisions of New Typhoon Moorings.

The CHAIRMAN: This is made up of the cost of chain bought from the Crown Agents (to the amount of \$58,253); then there is a sum which has already been submitted to the Finance Committee for re-arranging the existing buoys (\$84,000); special typhoon moorings have been laid in the harbour at a cost of \$5,000 each. Sixteen sets of moorings have been laid; that makes \$80,000. There is further a tender from the Taikoo Dockyard for material for special typhoon moorings amounting to \$34,500. It had been intended by the Harbour Master to include this sum in the Estimates for 1925, but the making of the material necessitates the use of the largest machinery in the Taikoo Dockyard and, to ensure that there should be no delay in relaying these moorings he recommended that the work be put in hand at once. A sum of \$34,000 is required now; the total of these items is \$117,753. The total amount of the items for the current year is: Crown Agents, \$58,253; Taikoo Dockyard, \$61,750.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: Could not the chains be got locally, and save time?

The CHAIRMAN: They have already arrived. I don't think there has been any delay. The necessary chain cables were ordered from England on October 30th, 1923, and arrived in the Colony April 11th, 1924. The concrete blocks, as I explained at a previous meeting of the Finance Committee take a month to harden, and a month afterwards they will be examined by a diver to see if they are sufficiently embedded to stand the strain of typhoon weather. Chains of the size of typhoon moorings cannot be very readily got in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I was only wondering whether there had been any delay through ordering from home.

The Colonial Secretary referred to a minute by Lieut. Commander Hake putting forward the scheme for the special typhoon moorings. It was dated 25th March.

Hon. Mr. BIRD: Yet the chain was ordered in October last?

The CHAIRMAN replied that when the chains were ordered it was intended to have heavy blocks with the usual length of chain, but later Lieut. Commander Hake designed a special type of mooring with a hanging five-ton block, shortening the length of the chain, and no doubt a good many fathoms of chain had been saved by adopting this scheme. He did not think there had been any undue delay.

Approved.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON. STARTLING RUMOURS.

There were startling rumours in Hongkong yesterday afternoon that on the previous night there had been heavy fighting in the city of Canton between Sun's mercenaries and the merchants' volunteers. Up to yesterday evening we were unable to obtain any verification of this; though there appears to be no doubt that the situation is indeed very grave and that fighting is likely to break out at any moment. Throughout Wednesday night large numbers of Yunnanese soldiers were kept busy marching and countermarching through the main streets. The Bund was crowded with soldiers.

The populace is in a state of panic and those who cannot leave Canton and who have any influence at all are trying to make arrangements to take shelter on Shamoen where French marines are still keeping patrol. In view of the danger of looting and the firing of godowns in the city many merchants have made arrangements to have valuable stocks, lying in godowns transferred to godowns on Shamoen and it is stated that on Wednesday something like \$3,000,000 worth of silk was secretly transported to the godowns on Shamoen.

All the steamers from Canton yesterday were packed with refugees, principally better class Chinese.

Incidentally trade with Canton is paralysed and little or no cargo was sent up to that city last night.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT WONGSHA.

The arrival of wounded soldiers at Wongsha, Canton, daily since the 15th of August suggests that all is not well in districts north of Canton, but strict censorship of the press, telegrams, and mail in Canton makes no news available, except official communiques from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's press bureaux and subsidised news agencies. Since August 14th, Dr. Sun has called in many outside troops, and some people in Canton have concluded therefrom that General Chen Chiang-ming and his followers are returning to Canton from the East River districts to oust Dr. Yat-sen and his Kuomintang Party.

It is not believed in well-informed circles however, that General Chen will be able to return to Canton so early as some have hoped for. The truth appears to be that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has become restless under an illusion. He ordered the confiscation of a lawfully imported consignment of arms belonging to the people's volunteers on the 15th, the tried to prevent the volunteers amalgamating on the 15th, and feared an uprising of the people on the 14th of August—a fear which proved to be unwarranted.

According to information from well-informed sources, the recent return of so many troops from the "front" has not been actuated by a desire to support Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his arms dispute with the volunteers but for the purpose of reorganising the Yunnanese Army in Canton and to enforce the shipping imposts levied by the Hunanese, Yunnanese, and the Kwangsi-ites on the Canton boat population.

COLLECTING WAR IMPOSTS.

The officials in Canton are pressing the inhabitants for their contributions. The fourth monthly rent contribution levied on the Canton landlord this year has to be paid to the Police before the end of August. The military impost on land deeds inspection at a fee of three per cent, of the property value involved must also be paid before August 24th. In the interval every informant succeeding in fetching a land-owner to the deeds examining office will be awarded with 10 per cent. of the fees to be collected. To aid the informants, the deeds examining office is placarding every delinquent lot or building with the sign: "This has not received an inspection certificate; those causing no little annoyance to those who would not otherwise have paid the three per cent. impost exacted by the military authorities."

While Sun Fo, is hastening and owners put shure to pay their latest imposts, the joint financial Commission of the Yunnanese, Hunanese, and Kwangsi-ites, mercenary troops is exacting another contribution from the boat population of Kwangtung. Every sampas has to pay a contribution the minimum of which is not less than three dollars, while the larger craft have to pay more in accordance with a published schedule. The excuse for this latest impost is that since the 7th of July, the mercenary troops have not been given any regular allowance by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and with the enemy, General Chen Chiang-ming, approaching, the people cannot afford to be defenceless, and they must pay for the protection these troops will be able to give.

That the reply of Dr. Sun Yat-sen August 19th to the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps regarding the arms dispute was unsatisfactory to the latter could be seen by the hasty withdrawals of important citizens and valuable goods from Canton, which is evidence of fear that something unpleasant may happen.

THE ARMS SEIZURE.

The Commission appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to investigate the legality of the shipment of arms consigned to the merchants volunteers consists of Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Lee Hing-yuan, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court of South China; Governor Liao Chang-hoi, of Kwangtung; and Mr. Foo Ping-sheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Canton.

DR. SUN'S RED ARMY.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Red Army, to be known as the Canton Labour Corps, to be equipped with arms recently seized from the Canton Merchants Volunteers, has now an enrolment of more than 1,300. Many in Canton fear that the favouritism shown towards the working class by the Kuomintang Government will provoke further ill-feeling between the employers and the employees in Canton, an unsatisfactory relationship wrought at the beginning by too much government support to the labourers in wage disputes and other matters.

MR. CHAN LIM PAK'S DENIAL OF DR. SUN'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Chan Lim Pak, Commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, when communicated with regarding the charge of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that he was intriguing to overthrow his Government in Canton, became Governor himself, and cancel the independence of Kwangtung in favour of the North, as suggested by General Wu Pei Fu, with whom Dr. Sun has been accusing Mr. Chan of maintaining a connection, strongly denied the insinuation.

Mr. Chan Lim Pak said he was a business man pure and simple and never had dreamed of going into politics. That he has many business connections of importance in South China is well-known among Chinese and foreign circles. Mr. Chan has been mentioned more than once in Canton for the office of Civil Governor, but he himself had never entertained the idea, as his business is too valuable to give up. Moreover, according to himself, he is marked out as good only for a business, as he likes commercial enterprises more than anything else.

Mr. Chan Lim Pak has taken a leading part in the merchants volunteer movement simply because of the fact that its object and purpose is for self-protection among the business community, and local defence against outside interference. As Mr. Chan is a leading business man, having been engaging in banking, silk, mining, shipping and other lines for the last 20 years, and has many interests to protect, naturally he would take an important part in the volunteer movement. As to his connection with Wu Pei Fu, he denied it flatly.

MILITARY ACCOUNTANT COURT MARTIALLED.

DRUNK AND UNFIT FOR DUTY.

Staff-Sergeant Arthur Percy Allen of the Corps of Military Accountants, was the Corps Martialled yesterday and found Court Martialled himself unfit for duty and of being drunk on July 25th. Major W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith presided, other members of the Court were: Capt. Swinton and Lieut. J. H. Smith. Capt. E. Hall prosecuted, and Lieut. P. A. Brockman acted as "prisoner's friend."

Evidence showed that prisoner was found lying across a table in a drunken state. On previous occasions, it was admitted prisoner had been found in a highly nervous condition. A written statement was handed in by accused in which he said that the condition on which the prosecution had based their opinion that he was caused, through the debilitated and nervous condition he was in. It was an old-standing trouble, caused through war service and considerable worry in early life. Before he joined the Army in 1914 he held two positions with London firms of great responsibility and these had greatly affected his health. He joined the Army in September, 1914, and, although offered Home service, preferred to see active service with the battalion. He was made corporal in four months and sergeant eleven months later. He was wounded in February, 1916. He was considered unfit for further active service and did work at Home in connection with War Savings Certificates, for which he received a letter of thanks from the then Prime Minister, Mr. D. L. Lloyd George. He underwent medical treatment for his nerves at that time. Soon after he arrived in the Colony, he spent five weeks in hospital, during which time his work accumulated greatly and since then it had been done continuously effort to catch up. On the morning of the 25th he took a small quantity of wine. He hoped the Court would consider his position in all its aspects.

S/S. M. Dammitt, R.A.P.C., said accused was a very temperate man, and he had never seen him worse for liquor. This was corroborated by Staff-Serg. Pearce.

There were no previous convictions against accused.

The Court found accused "Guilty." Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED BY REFRIGERATOR—
S.S. "GLENIFFER"—A CONSIGNMENT OF

FRESH SCOTCH FISH.

BLOATERS per lb. .60c.

SMOKED KIPPERS60

HADDOCKS80

ALSO STOCKS OF CHEESE—

ROQUEFORT
GORGONZOLA
ENG CHEDDAR
GRUYERE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PHONE 4567.

HOUBIGANT'S
QUELQUES FLEURS' PERFUME
AND
CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—
place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

3 FAVOURITES

3358 FELIX KEPT ON WALKING Fox-Trot
3358 ROBINSON CRUSOE BLUES
3357 I LOVE ME
3357 WHISTLING
3349 LAST NIGHT ON THE BACK PORCH
3349 THE DOM PAR TROT

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd
12, Des Voeux Road.

FELT & SUEDE
HATS
for Sportswear.

AUTUMN STRAWS.

SILK HOSIERY
CORSETS
&
UNDERWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

REMINDER.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Offices of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., TO-NIGHT at 5.30 P.M.

H. M. McTAVISH,
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

AN Efficient STENOGRAPHER—Apply stating Experience and Salary Required to—
DEACONS,
Solicitors.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "EUMAEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on 23rd August.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th September, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1924. [1167]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

1078]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 69,001 to 150,000, and One Cent (\$0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1104]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SWIMMING! SWIMMING!

FOURTH NIGHT FETE

Will be held on

FRIDAY, the 30th INSTANT,

Commencing 9 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION AT USUAL PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION.—On SATURDAY, the 29th INSTANT, 9 O'CLOCK Local Champion canoeists and Olympic Swimmers. Reserved Seats—\$1.50. Booking at ANDERSON Music Store and VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB. Lyric Band in Attendance on both Evenings.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

1151]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Month of JULY and SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Pootung (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New Flag, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30. for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Pootung. Duration of Stay at Pootung—45 hours.

The Ship occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pootung Anchorage to Pootung City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to—

DOUGLAS LAZARUS & Co.,
General Managers,
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE Cable Steamer *Morse Norcliffe* will be employed on Cable Work in the Harbour for the Next Few Days.

(a) In the Cable Reserve between NORTH POINT and HONGKONG.

(b) Between the SOUTHERN POINT of the KOWLOON PENINSULA towards QUEEN'S PIKE.

All Vessels and Craft are hereby Notified to give the Cable Vessel a Wide Berth and proceed at Slow Speed when passing.

(Sd.) G. F. HOLE,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1924. [1164]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1924, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Reg. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Private Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	100/101	Lot 100/101, Conduit Road, Kowloon.	100 feet by 100 feet.	10,000	200	10,000

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions To Sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th SEPTEMBER, 1924, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, commencing Each Day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c.

Comprising: Ironmongery, Dinghies, Whalers, Cutters, Gigs, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Pillows, Counterpanes, Blankets, Sheets, Canvas, India Rubber and Metallic Hose, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Wool and Linen Bags, Old Ashbores, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps and Lanterns, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Rope, Mineral Oil, Riggering, Chain, Chain Cable and Gear, Drilling Machines, Oil, Paint and Paint Ingredients, Lathes, Power Driven Saws, Planes and Cutter Engines, Engines, Compressors, Clocks, Iron Drums, Old Packing Cases, Dirty Lubricating Oil, Old Casks, Smith's Forges, Air Compressors, Masts and Spars, Table Fans, Boats Sails, &c., &c.

Also SALES OF OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES

at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Comprising: Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, &c., Remnants, Sundry Articles of Mess and Table Gear and Clothing (including Electro Plated Gear), Condensed Provisions for Poultry Feeding, &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in Catalogue. HUGHES & HUGHES, LTD., By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1924. [1157]

TO LET AT WEIHAWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present.

Apply—
MRS. NIVEN,
WEIHAWEI.

242]

TO LET AT WEIHAWEI.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Board. To Let at present.

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Apply—
MRS. NIVEN,
WEIHAWEI.

242]

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S
THE SPIRIT OF THE
MOTHERLAND

Go to the four corners of the earth and there are the sons of the Motherland. Sweep the seas of the universe and there are the ships of the Motherland. Search the hearts of the Empire and there are ties to the Motherland. One of them is

DEWAR'S
Dewar's "White Label" and
"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1924.

THE NEW CRISIS AT CANTON.

It is very evident that there is a feeling of great uneasiness at Canton as to what may be the outcome of the trouble between Dr. SUN YAT SEN and the general body of merchants over the seizure of the consignment of arms which had been purchased for the equipment of the growing force of Merchant Volunteers in Canton and the province generally. Dr. SUN YAT SEN has definitely charged the Commandant of the Corps, Mr. CHAN LIM PAK, with organising a plot to overthrow the Government at Canton, and he professes to be satisfied that these arms were intended for a rising which had been planned to take place on the 14th inst. Mr. CHAN LIM PAK emphatically denies these allegations and insinuations. For our part we should be disposed to fully accept his word that the Merchant Volunteer Corps had no definite plans of the character Dr. SUN ascribes to it, and that its only raison d'être is self-protection. We do not see how anybody can regard the Canton Merchant Volunteer Corps at the present time as a force with any prospect of overthrowing the Government force—unless there is a possibility of any large body of Dr. SUN's trained troops joining them in an effort of that character. Of this there is no word. The Merchant Volunteers of Kwangtung have not had the military training of a school cadet corps. The Commandant himself is not a military man, but a man of large business interests which it is his natural wish to see protected. Taking a wholly impartial and disinterested view of the situation, we are unable to see what assurance a rising of the Merchant Volunteer force would contain of a greater

measure of peace and order in the province. We regard them as more of a moral than a fighting force. They have been called into existence in their present strength, by the lawless conditions which prevail in the province. They are in short a defensive force—defending their homes and property not only against the nefarious operations of roving gangs of bandits, but against the extortionate levies of the Government's mercenary troops, and even against the astonishing depredations of a Government which is driven to resort to the most oppressive taxation in order to support armies which give no promise whatever of being able, or even willing to bring peace to the province. We can quite understand that Dr. SUN YAT SEN should regard such a force as imperilling his hold on the province; but by robbing them of the arms which they imported under a legal permit, he seems to be doing just what is needed to galvanise popular dissatisfaction with his administration into violent opposition. It is clear from the letter Dr. SUN wrote to the Volunteer organisation, as well as from the muzzling of the Press of Canton and the military precautions that are being taken, that a very dangerous situation has been created with imminent possibilities of bloodshed. The least that can be said is that events are evidently approaching a crisis at Canton.

Four cases of typhoid fever were notified to the Medical Officer of Health on Wednesday—1 British, 2 Chinese and 1 Indian.

The mysterious disappearance of one of the launches of the Kwong Wo Co., with a junk which she was towing to Kowloon, has been reported to the police.

Three Chinese women charged with harbouring a girl for an immoral purpose were remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, yesterday.

The bathing picnic for the scholars attending the Garrison Elder Children's School will be held on Sunday, August 24th. Children should assemble at the R.A.S.C. Pier at 2.15 p.m.—Adv.

Search is being made by the police for a number of men who, it is alleged, assaulted a coolie and then threw him over the sea wall at Kennedy Town. He was rescued by the police and sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

After a young pick-pocket had received sentence of three months' hard labour, it was discovered that he had previous convictions against him. He was accordingly brought again before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, when His Worship doubled the sentence.

An attack by a madman on a Chinese boy and his mother is reported from Aberdeen. A chopper was the weapon used, and both victims were seriously injured. They were admitted to the French Hospital on Wednesday. The assailant is a foreman at the Aberdeen Paper Mills, who was once an inmate of the Lunatic asylum, but was discharged as cured.

May Loy, a landlord, living at No. 102, Wing Lok Street, was robbed after he had been collecting rents on Wednesday. A man desired to be shown over the second floor of a house with a view to renting it and whilst in the kitchen of the floor Mak was attacked, bound and gagged. The robbers searched him and stole rent receipts amounting to \$104. One of the robbers struck the man on the leg with a chopper. The robbers made good their escape and so far no arrests have been made.

The clerical staff of the Imports and Exports Office has organised a troupe of comedians to play at the Bazaar to be held at West Point from August 30th to September 5th, 1924, all the proceeds to be devoted to the Flood Relief Fund. This is the first occasion, we are told, that such an organisation has ever been formed by the clerical staff of a Government Department. All the comedians are members of the clerical staff of the Department, and some of them claim to be equal to the renowned stars in the theatrical world. Only most notable dramas have been selected for presentation and the paintings depicting the scenes of the plays are being shown for the first time in Hongkong.

A MEDICINE SHOP.

WOMAN EJECTS PARTNER.

Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, sitting in Summary jurisdiction yesterday delivered an interesting judgment.

The case was one concerning the possession of a medicine shop in Morrison Street, East Point, and a claim for damages for trespass. The plaintiff's story was that he was left a share in the business by the former master who had died and that whilst he was peacefully carrying on the shop, the *Tin Sang* wife of his late master came down from the country with a number of retainers and forcibly ejected him and his staff from the shop and had refused to give him possession, claiming that she had a right to the shop as it formerly belonged to her late husband.

When the case was heard it was proved that plaintiff had a partnership in the business.

His Lordship in giving judgment explained that he had previously intimated in Chambers that he thought plaintiff was entitled to damages, but that the amount of such damages would depend on the conduct of the defendant, to whom he had given a fortnight of act accordingly. He now understood that the defendant was still in possession and refused to move. He (his Lordship) thought he was a certified partner and that he should never have been turned out. It was a little difficult to assess damages, but he had decided to award plaintiff \$200 damages, against defendant.

UNLAWFUL SOCIETY CHARGE

REARRESTED MAN IN COURT.

A young Chinese named Tang Kin was charged Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with being member of an unlawful society, to wit, the "Yee Hing Shing Yee."

As reported in the *Daily Press* some days ago, the defendant was charged with the offence on a previous occasion, but as the police officer who was the official complainant was engaged at the Sessions and could not appear, the defendant was discharged, the Magistrate informing him that he would be re-arrested later.

Wong Lau, a Chinese detective, said that at 2.30 p.m. on the 16th inst., acting on information received, he went to Mongkok. In a house there he saw a number of people. He also found a small book, produced, and asked whose it was. Defendant said it was his. In defendant's presence witness looked inside the book, and found some leaflets in Chinese (also produced). Witness asked if they had reference to a Guild whose name was printed on a board on the wall, and the defendant said "No." Witness asked "Are they for the use of a Triad Society?" and the defendant remained silent.

The other occupants of the room ejected the defendant from the place, and witness arrested him in the street just as he was leaving.

The man was remanded until to-morrow morning.

HOLE IN THE WALL.

MAN'S INGENUOUS ATTEMPT TO STEAL.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Sham Fat, 23, unemployed, was charged with breaking into a matchbox at Lung Chang Village, Kowloon City, and stealing three pieces of clothing.

Man Kee, a widow, said that at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday, she was returning to the matchbox with her small son, when she noticed that boards had been removed from the wall, leaving a large hole. She unlocked the door and entered, and as she did so, saw defendant rush out of the matchbox through the hole referred to.

The small boy corroborated, adding that he saw the man drop the three pieces of clothing (produced) before getting through the hole.

Mr. Fred Mau Fong, who took the oath as a Christian, and gave his evidence in excellent English, said that he lived close to the matchbox. He described how he heard whistles being blown and eventually caught the defendant in a garden.

The Magistrate passed sentence of two months' hard labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING AT SHANGHAI.

BUSINESS MAN SHOT BUT ESCAPES.

ASSAILANT COMMITTS SUICIDE.

SHANGHAI, August 21st.

An attempt was made to kidnap Mr. Y. C. Bau, managing director of the Commercial Press, to-day. As Mr. Bau was leaving his house for the office he was approached by two men, who requesting a loan of \$3,000, bundled him into a motor-car. In the resulting struggle Mr. Bau was shot in the arm but managed to jump off the car. The kidnappers got out of the car to secure the victim; meanwhile the police arrived on the spot, whereon the kidnappers ran off. The police got into the car and gave chase. One man escaped but the other committed suicide after killing one of pursuing Chinese policemen.

JAPANESE STEAMER SINKING.

TOKYO, August 21st.

A message from Moji reports that the Kokusai Kisen's steamer *Ryufuku Maru* is in danger of sinking off the Goto Islands owing to a storm. The *Kitano Maru* is hurrying to the rescue. The *Ryufuku Maru* was on her way to Yawata from Singapore with a cargo of ore.

RUSSIAN LEGATION AT PEKING.

KARAKHAN'S "SLASHING ATTACK"

PEKING, August 20th.

M. Karakhan's Note of yesterday was the subject of widespread comment in Peking to-day, the general tone of which is an expression of hope that his slashing attack is not an example of the neighbourly relations which he has promised to establish when he enters the Legation Quarter.

MARINE COURT.

A LONG LIST OF CASES.

Two adjourned cases of alleged obstruction were dealt with yesterday at the Marine Court before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. The defendants were two motor-boats coxswain. Both cases were dismissed after evidence had been called. Mr. T. G. Bennett defended.

The master of the motor-boat *Wo-Kwai* was fined \$10 for failing to observe the rule of the road.

The master of the steam launch *Cheong Lee* was fined \$5 for failing to produce his licence, it was proved that he was acting as coxswain before completion of his registration in the capacity. The second coxswain of the launch *Petered* was fined a similar amount for a similar offence.

The master of the motor-boat *Moonraker* No. 3, was fined \$10 for having no certificated engineer on board.

The master of a coolie-boat was fined \$14 for having 14 passengers in excess of his licence.

A fitter and an unemployed coolie, were sentenced to a month's gaol each for being on board the s.s. *Hang Cheong* without permission. A watchman said that he found them attempting to break open some cases on board.

"READ THE NEWSPAPERS."

LORD CAVAN AND MILITARY CADETS.

Speaking at the half-yearly inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on July 15th, the inspecting officer, General the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, said he wanted the cadets to help him and the General Staff by learning languages other than those which were obligatory, particularly Russian, Italian and Arabic. He also wanted them to "learn to read the newspapers," which were wonderfully well-informed and astonishingly accurate in their reports of what was happening abroad. He urged them to read the foreign pages, asking them to watch the telegrams dealing with India, Mesul, Egypt, and Ireland, and to follow carefully the progress of the negotiations, beginning this week, as to the future relations of France, Germany, and Great Britain. What were, perhaps, the most important "conversations" since the Armistice were about to take place. These were historical days, and he wanted them to keep up their knowledge of what was going on in the world.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRINCESS MARY.

GIVES BIRTH TO A SON.

LONDON, August 21st.
Princess Mary has given birth to a son.

H.R.H. Princess Mary (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary) (Viscountess Lascelles) is the third child and the only daughter of H.M. King George and Queen Mary. In February 1922 she married Viscount Lascelles, and gave birth to a son a year later. The heir to the House of Lascelles was christened George Henry Hubert. Princess Mary is 27 years of age. Viscount Lascelles is nearly 42. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Harewood and served with distinction in the Great War, being thrice wounded, and receiving the D.S.O. and Croix de Guerre whilst Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He inherited the estate of the late Marquis of Chauliandre, his great-uncle.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

M. MILLERAND'S VIEWS.

PARIS, August 21st.

In an interview accorded to the *Revue Hebdomadaire*, the previous Republic President, M. Millerand, declared that the most important result of the London Conference is the proclamation of international accord. However, it is necessary to know the basis of this accord and the results in order to put the Dawes plan into execution. M. Millerand thought it was difficult to place serious hopes in the guarantee of the League of Nations concerning safety, and said that France must not discharge the power of her Army alone to guarantee her safety in Europe.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF MR. SNOWDEN'S VIEWS.

PARIS, August 21st.

Interviews of Mr. Snowden in the English Press criticising the London Agreement and expressing fears that France may use the Ruhr occupation as a lever to extract commercial advantages from Germany beyond those provided by the Dawes report have led to indignant comment in the Press. *L'Echo de Paris* says that Mr. Snowden is attempting to dictate how France should conduct her affairs, and demands that Mr. MacDonald should formally repudiate Mr. Snowden's imprudent words. *L'Echo* thinks Mr. Snowden shows a narrow comprehension of Britain's true commercial interests, which, like France's, lie in the development of the world's power of absorption, and not in the restriction of Germany's exports. His policy is unworthy of a Socialist. *Le Gaulois* thinks that the interviews show that the attitude of the British Treasury and Foreign Office towards France is unchanged.

THE GOLD MARK LOAN.

BERLIN, August 21st.

Preparatory to today's ratification debate the Government introduced into the Reichstag a bill assenting to the London protocol authorising the Minister of Finance to float a loan of 800,000,000 gold marks and empowering the Government to surrender the State Railway bonds, totalling eleven milliard, and also bonds amounting to five milliard, secured on industrial taxation.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES HELD UP.

LONDON, August 21st.

A strike of porters at Covent Garden for an increase of wages which has been in progress for a week has grown worse, the transport workers' union having instructed the dockers not to handle supplies intended for Covent Garden. The result is that many thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables are held up in the docks of London and other ports. Covent Garden employers say the men struck without warning and refused an invitation to visit the Ministry of Labour with a view to conciliation and also declined a suggestion of Mr. Bevin, the men's leader, for a meeting under an independent chairman.

CAPT. DOISY IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, August 21st.

Capt. Doisy has arrived.

LATEST CABLES.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

TREATY'S RECEPTION AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, August 21st.

A plenary session of the Moscow Soviet has passed a resolution unanimously thanking the delegation which went to London for its efforts in regard to the Anglo-Soviet Agreement and instructing the Government in future negotiations never to agree to terms which would place a new burden on the taxation of the workers of Soviet Russia.

M. Rakovsky, in a speech, contended that the Agreement did not infringe the laws of the Soviet in regard to nationalisation and the annulment of debts, while Soviet Russia was only to pay the claims which were recognised as advantageous to itself or for which social justice demanded compensation. He predicted the ratification of the Treaty because, otherwise, property-owners and bondholders would get nothing.

M. Chicherin, who was greeted by the whole audience rising and shouting "Long live our Red Diplomacy," described the Treaty as the basis of future relations with other foreign countries. It helps to consolidate the international situation of the Soviet whilst affirming the principles of the Bolshevik revolution. Miss Susan Lawrence greeted the Moscow Soviet on behalf of British Labour, and said the Agreement should be welcomed with enthusiasm. She urged the two peoples to work closely together.

TROUBLE IN BENGAL.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GOVERNOR.

CALCUTTA, August 21st.

To the other difficulties of the situation in Bengal is now added the growing campaign in favour of the removal of the Governor for his speech at Dacca on August 6th defending the police against the charges of corruption brought by the Nationalist Press, which has construed Lord Lytton's remark as an insult to Indian women. The campaign against the Governor is fostered by the Nationalist leaders and reached its height to-night when crowds estimated at 20,000 tried to attend protest meetings in the Town Hall addressed by Das, Nehru, and Mrs. Naidu. Five overflow meetings were held outside, all characterised by impassioned speeches urging a social boycott and demanding that Lord Lytton apologise on his knees; otherwise he must go.

LORD LYTTON'S DISTRESS.

Lord Lytton, addressing the police on a parade, in the course of a warning regarding the revolutionaries' threats against the Bengal police, said the thing which distressed him most, since coming to India, was finding that mere hatred of authority could drive Indian men and induce Indian women to invent offences against their honour merely to bring discredit on Indian policemen.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUDAN.

CRISIS ENDED.

MALTA, August 21st.

Trustworthy advices from Egypt state that the Soudanese crisis may be considered as ended.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE.

FORTHCOMING IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS.

PARIS, August 20th.

As indicating the importance the French Government attaches to the forthcoming discussions of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, it is reliably stated that M. Briand has consented to join the delegation.

It is understood that Premier Herriot does not propose to attend the opening session, as he prefers to arrive after the preliminaries are concluded. Hitherto arrangements have not been made for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to break his journey at Paris to see Premier Herriot, and therefore it is supposed that the two Premiers will travel to Switzerland independently.

WEMBLEY IN 1925.

DOMINIONS OPPOSE IDEA.

LONDON, August 21st.

Reuter learns that replies have now been received from all the Dominions except Newfoundland with reference to the continuance of the Wembley Exhibition in 1925. They are unanimously opposed thereto, mainly on the ground of expense, the maintenance of the staffs, renewing the exhibits, etc.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

HOBBS INVITED.

LONDON, August 20th.

Hobbs (Surrey) and Howell (Warwick) with Whysall (Notts), who will act as reserve wicket-keeper, have received invitations to tour Australia in addition to:

Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan (Camb. and Sussex), Captain.
Mr. L. W. H. T. Douglas (Essex).
Mr. J. L. Bryan (Camb. and Kent).
Mr. A. P. Chapman (Camb. and Berks).
A. Sandham (Surrey).
H. Strudwick (Surrey).
Dick Tyldesley (Lancashire).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
E. Hendren (Middlesex).
H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire).
A. E. Freeman (Kent).
Roy Kiner (Yorkshire).
J. W. Hearne (Middlesex).
F. E. Woolley (Kent).

MINOR COUNTIES & SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, August 20th.

At Norwich, in the match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans, the former scored 196 runs. Pegler took five wickets for 48 runs. The South Africans scored 103 runs for the loss of 9 wickets.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr, 0; Airdrieonians, 1.
Falkirk, 3; Morton, 0.
Queen's Park, 1; Kilmarnock, 2.

BRITISH RUGBY TOUR.

ANOTHER REVERSE.

JOHANNESBURG, August 20th.

Witwatersrand beat the British rugby team by 10 points to 6.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTERS AMERICAN SERVICE.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 20th.

The State Department, in announcing the arrangements for the Prince of Wales' visit, to which it is understood, His Royal Highness has assented, says that the Prince will arrive at New York on August 29th and proceed immediately to Long Island, whence he entrains in the evening for Washington, which he reaches next morning.

The Prince of Wales will visit President Coolidge, returning the same day to Long Island, where he remains until September 13th.

It is understood that the visit to Washington may be considered quasi-official, as the Prince is coming in an official capacity to pay his respects to President Coolidge.

CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY.

TOURING SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AIRES, August 20th.

The Crown Prince of Italy, who has been visiting the Argentine, departed yesterday for Chile.

The Crown Prince was cordially received everywhere.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

BUENOS AIRES, August 20th.

The Brazilian Federal troops stationed along the river Parana sank a steamer carrying rebel forces after heavy firing. Many of the rebels were drowned.

ARGENTINIAN WORLD FLIGHT.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION FOR ZANNI.

BUENOS AIRES, August 20th.

A public subscription is being raised to enable Zanni to replace the aeroplane which has been damaged at Hanoi.

ANOTHER PLANE AVAILABLE.

TIENTSIN, August 21st.

Zanni's advance agent, Mr. Murphy, who was on his way to Wei Hai Wei and Japan in order to make arrangements for the flight has been ordered by Zanni to proceed direct to Japan from Tientsin in order to transport to Hanoi a plane which was reserved for the second stage of the flight.

Mr. Murphy left for Japan to-day.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

FAMOUS ATHLETE FOR THE MUSEUM FIELD IN CHINA.

BROADCASTING AS STANDARDISATION.

AID TO GOOD ENGLISH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 24th.

GREAT ATHLETES.

There is great and legitimate pride in the success of H. M. Abrahams, who won the 100 metres race at the Olympic Games at Paris for Great Britain, and in that of Eric H. Liddell, who won the 400 metres, and the praises of both athletes have been sounded in the Press. The performances were truly wonderful, especially Liddell's running, for he set up a world's record for the distance, his time being 47.3 seconds. These two races may be regarded as the Blue Ribbons of the cinder track. Great Britain has every reason to be satisfied with the result.

So far as Liddell is concerned he is destined to run quite another kind of race, and not as an athlete. Next year he is proceeding to China as a missionary to work under Dr. Livingston Hart at the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin. For this purpose he is now preparing to pass the post-graduate science examination at Edinburgh. His bent towards missionary work is, of course, explained by the fact that his father is the Rev. J. D. Liddell, of the London Missionary Society, Tientsin.

While at school at Eltham, at the School for the Sons of Missionaries, under Mr. G. Robertson, Liddell was prominent in the playing fields, and at 17 years of age won the hundred yards in 10.4 seconds. I hear that while at Paris he declined to run off boats on Sunday for the Olympic contests. He is dead against Sunday sport in any shape or form.

BROADCASTING AND ENGLISH.

It is said that one result of broadcasting has already been noted by school-teachers. Children are showing themselves better at pronunciation of the King's English. A definite standard of articulation, accent, manner, and even style will probably be set as broadcasting develops, and as children are the most enthusiastic listeners in the effect will be nation-wide in its effects.

It may be remarked that the British Broadcasting Co., are very careful to employ only accomplished men for broadcasting speech. The public have their favourites in this as in other matters. And what a public it is! Mr. J. C. W. Reith, Director of the B.B.C., told a meeting the other day that he estimated there must be about 4,000,000 listeners for wireless in this country, and the number is growing.

London salerooms are now thronged, whether it be in books or pictures, furniture or jewels that are being auctioned. The season, here as in other departments, is the most successful in its history. There is ample evidence of money for what a stern and unbending economy would call "luxuries." There is no place more cosmopolitan than Christie's in these days. I suppose the Wembley Exhibition has something to do with it.

I heard the question asked how long the famous firm has been in existence, and nobody who might be supposed to know—some dealers and others with knowledge of art were present—could supply the answer. But a journalist told me the information. The firm, known as Mr. James H. Christie, who died at his residence near Norwich twelve months ago, was the last of his name to be a member of the firm, and he had retired in 1889. His grandfather was born at Perth in 1750, of a Scots mother related to Flora MacDonald, and an Englishman of good family.

The first James Christie entered the Navy, but a romantic love affair made him resign his commission as a midshipman before he was twenty. He married the lady, who was very beautiful, came to London and worked as an auctioneer, started business on his own account, and soon established a high reputation. He was tall and thin, with many many friends, including Garrick, Richard Wilkes and Gainsborough, who frequently dined with him.

ROADSIDE TREES.

I hear nothing but pleasant things said of the Bill which Mr. Gosling, Minister of Transport, is to introduce into the House of Commons almost at once to improve the English highways. First of all it will empower local authorities in certain parts of the country to plant trees at each side of the new arterial roads that are being constructed. At present local authorities have no power to spend money on planting trees for the beautification of the highways, and Mr. Gosling hopes that this part of his Bill will be regarded as non-controversial.

As a matter of fact, the Government hold the belief that the whole Bill can be carried by agreement. Whether that proves to be true or not, it is the intention to pass the measure before the House rises for the Summer holiday. If it should turn out that certain clauses in the Bill are not acceptable, I am informed that it is Mr. Gosling's intention to eliminate them and hold them over, to be introduced in another Bill when opportunity serves.

FUTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Labour Party, disgruntled by seven defeats in the division lobby, are weighing up the possibility of "going to the country" in the Autumn. I believe the governing factor in their mind is the Housing Bill. They would like to have been able to make it a platform cry that Unionists and Liberals had "obstructed" their endeavours to build houses; but neither party is obliging Labour by providing the obstruction.

(Continued on next column.)

FRIDAY AND 13.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE GREAT MEN.

Are you superstitious? If so, you are in good company, and may bracket your name with some of the greatest in history, and with some of the brainiest men in our own time.

It is quite respectable to be superstitious; but to be ashamed of it is a sign of inferiority. Charles Dickens believed firmly in the good luck of Friday. He used to say that everything lucky in his life happened on that day of the week. Sailors, of course, regard Friday as a day of ill-omen. Old sailors would not put to sea on Fridays, but nowadays the sailings ignore the old taboo. Napoleon believed in the number thirteen. A fallen picture filled him with dread, who had no fear in battle.

WAGNER AND 13.

Richard Wagner, the great composer, avoided thirteen like a plague. Sir Laurence Olivier, R.A., had numerous seveneens—perhaps because he sold his first picture for £17. Lord Roberts puffed such superstitions; but a cat pounced upon him with a nameless fear and nausea. The Earl of Balfour, erudite philosopher and statesman, has been seen surreptitiously to touch wood in the House of Commons, a superstition going back into the mists of history when the priests from the sacred Grove of Delphi sanctified the matters most matter-of-fact. Abhors a dead hedgehog as a sign of ill-omen. The late Czar of Russia pinned his faith to a ring in which was embedded a piece of the true Cross.

The late President Wilson was a staunch thirteener. He used to point with pride to some very remarkable figures. His name had thirteen letters; he was thirteen years President of Princeton University, which institution had 13,000 students. He was the 26th President. Dean Farrar, of "Eric of Little by Little" fame, fell for horoscopes, although his education must have contradicted this belief in an exact pseudo-science.

BLACK CATS.

Andrew Lang, hard-headed Scot, used the crystal: Rockefeller, Old King, like his stand by an eagle stone. "Rangi" swears by a black cat. Goethe considered that a raven an emissary of the Evil One. Dr. Johnson, even, did not escape this human weakness. When he took a walk down Fleet Street, he never omitted to touch every pillar and post within reach.

Superstition is as old as the human family. It cannot be argued about it. Watch the most scornful of scoffers: Will he walk under a ladder? He will not. Will the take salt put upon his plate by a loving wife? No. About some one thing all of us are superstitious, and the man who truculently walks under a ladder may be seen turning his silver with eyes glued on a thin crescent new moon.—E.E.

What the Government do see is that their Housing proposals are not going to "cut any ice." The truth has dawned on Mr. Wheatly that his predecessor's scheme is already in process of doing more than his own scheme, at an immense cost to the country, is likely to do.

Since Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme started last year nearly 11,000 houses have been finished, 14,000 more are roofed in, 22,000 more are already started, and some 85,000 more have been approved and will be built in due course. The weakness of Mr. Wheatly's scheme will be still further exposed before the Bill leaves the House of Commons; and the sense of impending failure in this added to their other failures may induce the Government to take the plunge and try to improve their position by a General Election before things get worse for them. This, at any rate, is the current opinion in political circles in London.

TWO DOGS AND A CAT.

Of course, in politics it is the unexpected that so frequently happens and confounds the prophets. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is not the man to be "rattled" by political criticism which would upset other differently-constituted leaders of a Party. Our old friend "Punch," very aptly gives the clue to the Labour attitude in office by a picture depicting Mr. MacDonald as a cat, on a cushion, with a dog on either side, one of which is a bulldog, the other a terrier. The dog on the left is Mr. Lloyd George, very alert and hostile trying to bring busy down. But the cat looks unperturbed. The dogs are barking that the cat has lost seven lives and ought to be dead—an allusion to seven Government defeats in the House of Commons. To this the cat in the tree replies that he has nine lives—"with power to add to the number." In other words, something more than an adverse vote be required to kill the Kitty Felinus of Labour in the very agreeable atmosphere of office and power at Westminster.

GREAT PASSENGER AIR LINE.

From time to time there have been reports in the Press of schemes to inaugurate aerial transport services between here and the East—notably India, and in due course even as far distant as China. But all this has been literally and figuratively "in the air." Now, I hear of a definite step which has been taken in the matter of an airship service to India; plans have been prepared for a mammoth liner and the Cabinet have given their consent to the Air Ministry to get on with the construction.

Some notion of the dimensions of this airship may be gathered from the statement that it will not be ready for a trial trip before the early part of 1927. The projected dirigible will be the largest in the world. It will have accommodation for 200 passengers, and according to the experts it will be able to remain in the air for 24 days, travelling at 40 miles an hour. It is further stated that the journey from London to Bombay will take only four days.—H.B.

PRINCE OF WALES.

CHIEF OF SURREY MASONRY.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

The Prince of Wales, who was recently appointed by the Duke of Connaught (Grand Master of the Order) to the office of Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, was duly installed into that office on July 22nd, at the Central Hall, Westminster, in the presence of 2,400 members of Surrey and Grand Officers of England.

The Duke of Connaught himself officiated, and in a brief address to the Provincial Grand Lodge, said when, in October, 1922, the Prince was invested as Senior Grand Warden of England the occasion was one of great historic interest to the entire craft, and by his acceptance of the office of Provincial Grand Master of Surrey the Prince had again paid a high compliment to Freemasonry. All the Masonic world would rejoice with the Prince of Wales and wish his new ruler a happy period of office.

Addressing the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master said he was perfectly confident he would carry out the responsible duties for the good of the craft and honour of the Order. It was important that a member of the Royal family, who was closely connected with Freemasonry, should render service to the craft. It was of national and international importance for one of the Royal family to hold a high position in the craft, and he was convinced his Royal Highness would fill the position with advantage to Freemasonry in general and the Province of Surrey in particular, and with honour to himself. He was convinced the Prince was prepared to carry out his duties to the best of his ability.

The Prince, having been installed by the Grand Master, appointed Mr. G. H. Redwood, P.G.D., as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, appointed Mr. J. B. Corrie, P.P.G.W., as Assistant Provincial Grand Master, and confirmed the appointment of the other Provincial Grand Officers.

Mr. G. H. Redwood, in tendering a welcome to the Chief of Surrey, and thanking the Grand Master for appointing the Prince as Provincial Grand Master, and for his personal attendance to install him, proposed that a special grant of 200 guineas should be made to the Masonic Million Memorial Fund as a token of gratitude to the Grand Master and to commemorate the unique occasion in the annals of Freemasonry in Surrey. This was seconded by Mr. G. V. A. Schofield, Prov. G. Sec., and carried unanimously.

PRINCE'S SPEECH.

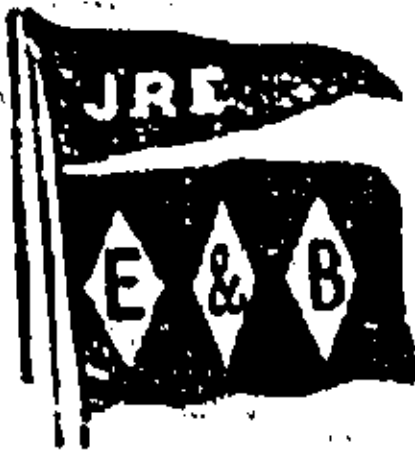
The Prince of Wales, whose rising was the signal for a renewed outburst of enthusiasm, said: "Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren—I am not unmindful of the great honour that has been conferred upon me by the Most Worshipful Grand Master in appointing me to the position of Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Surrey. It is no light responsibility to undertake to fill the office in succession to one who has performed his duties with such distinction, but I feel assured that the support which was always so unhesitatingly rendered to our late brother, Canon Turner, will also be given to me, and with that confidence I look forward to seeing Masonry continue to flourish in my province. We have now over seventy lodges in Surrey, but their numerical strength must not be regarded as being the only index of success. In an assembly such as this it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the considerations which should guide every Freemason in his endeavour to carry out his duties as a member of the craft. I am pleased to be assured of the assistance of Brother Redwood and Brother Schofield (Mr. G. V. A. Schofield, his Grand Secretary for the Province), who have so ably carried on the work of the province during the last two years, and from them, together with the new Assistant Provincial Grand Master, I know I shall have the most loyal support."

It has given me the greatest pleasure to hear the Deputy Provincial Grand Master suggest that every effort of the province should be devoted as far as possible during the next twelve months to the support of the appeal of our Grand Master towards the festival over which he intends to preside next year. It is natural that I should wish to do everything in my power to promote the success of an object so closely connected with those who fought in the war, and I am sure I may be forgiven if I add the hope that my province will realise a result which will not only reflect credit on all its members, but will demonstrate the loyalty which we are never tired of expressing towards our beloved Grand Master. The warmth of the reception you have accorded to me adds to the pleasure of to-day's ceremony, and I look forward to the future occasion when I shall preside over my brethren of Surrey. (Cheers.)

Before I close this Provincial Grand Lodge I wish to convey to our Most Worshipful Grand Master my deep gratitude for installing me to-day. His presence will ever be remembered in this province, and our earnest hope is that he may long live, preserved in health and strength, to occupy the exalted position which he has held for so many years. At the call of the Grand Director of Ceremonies the assemblage joined in singing the National Anthem, and the procession of the Grand Officers, and Provincial Grand Officers, from the hall brought to a close the very interesting and impressive ceremony.

INDIAN ARMY PAY.

The Simla correspondent of the *Times* on July 16th cabled:— "I understand that the scheme for revision of the pay of British officers of the Indian Army and British officers of the Indian Army serving in India is now on its way to England. It is the general belief that the scheme is designed to improve the lot of the married officers, though it will reduce the pay of the unmarried commissioned ranks."

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 "CITY OF KARACHI" 25th Feb. Do.

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"SARDINIA"	8,684	2nd Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,113	9th Sept.	Mars. L'don. Antwerp.
"NAGOYA"	9,354	11th Sept.	do.
"KASAB-LHIND"	11,430	30th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	8,684	30th Sept.	Mars. L'don. & Antwerp.
"KASAB-LHIND"	8,684	4th Oct.	do.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	11th Oct.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,911	18th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,613	27th Oct.	Mars. L'don. & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	1st Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	15th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	22nd Nov.	Mars. L'don. & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,098	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	8,684	23rd Dec.	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"KRIYA"	9,097	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Mars. L'don. & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	8,613	20th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,113	27th Jan.	Mars. L'don. & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	31st Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	7th Mar.	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	7th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PALMA"	10,000	6th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Sept.	do.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	19th Sept.	do.
"TANDA"	8,500	7th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	1st Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	27th Oct.	do.

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 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	22nd Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	31st Aug.	Amoy & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,684	6th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,500	18th Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	10,911	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,684	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	do.
"KRIYA"	9,097	29th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,684	29th Nov.	Amoy & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	6th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,113	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,613	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOBEA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,440	21st Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"WEST JESTER"	22nd Aug.	In port.
"WEST JESTER"	22nd Aug.	Leave Hongkong 22nd Aug.
"WEST PARALON"	30th Aug.	Leave Hongkong 30th Aug.
"WEST PARALON"	31st Aug.	Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.
"WEST SEQUANA"	14th Sept.	Leave Hongkong 14th Sept.
"WEST SEQUANA"	15th Sept.	Leave Hongkong 15th Sept.

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 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
 AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SAIGON AND MANILA.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 22nd Aug.
 Leave Hongkong 23rd Aug.

TO BATAVIA, SEMARANG AND SOERABAYA

U.S.S. "WEST CROPARA" Due Hongkong 1st Sept.
 Leave Hongkong 2nd Sept.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED
 U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Due Hongkong 18th Sept.
 Leave Hongkong 20th Sept.

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1st Floor, Queen's Building
Phone No. Central 3003.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Aug. 10 a.m.
BEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd Aug. 12.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th Aug. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 26th Aug. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 28th Aug. 2.30 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"TUNGCHOW"	On 27th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Aug. 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 30th Aug. 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 31st Aug. 2.30 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 2nd Sept. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 2nd Sept. 2.30 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Sept. 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fokow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong	Sails for Manila	Sails for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Sept.	28th Sept.	

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates and Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE £66.

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 S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 31st August.
 S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 30th September.

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S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 7th September.
 S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 4th October.
 S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 7th October.
 S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 7th November.

* Cargo only.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

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Tel. Central No. 140 & 445.

